Ministry of the Economy

Annual Report for 2014-15

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Government of Saskatchewan

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Letters of Transmittal

Her Honour, the Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of the Economy for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015.

The Honourable Bill Boyd
Minister of the Economy

Her Honour, the Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

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The Honourable Jeremy Harrison
Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training

Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Bill Boyd
Minister of the Economy

The Honourable Jeremy Harrison
Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Ministry of the Economy for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015. This report has been prepared and carefully reviewed under my direction, and accurately represents the activities and accomplishments of our ministry during the past year.

Laurie Pushor
Deputy Minister of the Economy

Introduction

This annual report for the Ministry of the Economy presents the ministry's results on activities and outcomes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015. It reports to the public and elected officials on public commitments made and other key accomplishments of the ministry.

Results are provided on publicly committed strategies, actions and performance measures identified in the 2014-15 annual plan. The report also demonstrates progress made on government commitments in the Government Direction for 2014-15: Steady Growth, the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth – Vision 2020 and Beyond, throne speeches and other commitments and activities of the ministry.

The annual report demonstrates the ministry's commitment to effective public performance reporting, transparency and accountability to the public.

Alignment with Government's Direction

The Ministry of the Economy's activities in 2014-15 align with government's vision and four goals:

Our Government's Vision

A strong and growing Saskatchewan, the best place in Canada to live, to work, to start a business, to get an education, to raise a family and to build a life.

Government's Goals

- Sustaining growth and opportunities for Saskatchewan people.
- Meeting the Challenges of Growth.
- Securing a Better Quality of Life for Saskatchewan People.
- Delivering responsive and responsible government.

Together, all ministries, agencies and Crown corporations support the achievement of government's four goals and work towards a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan.

Ministry Overview

The Ministry of the Economy was formed in 2012 to advance economic growth and to generate wealth and opportunity in the province. The ministry's responsibilities include labour market development and immigration, energy and resources, and economic development, including First Nations, Métis and Northern economic development.

The ministry leads and co-ordinates economic growth in Saskatchewan, working with other ministries, stakeholders and the general public to keep moving Saskatchewan forward. Delivering on the goals and objectives of the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth is central to the ministry's mandate, with a focus on business and industry development. The ultimate goal of the ministry's work is to create a better quality of life for the people of Saskatchewan.

Primary Lines of Business

The Ministry of the Economy comprises three primary lines of business: enhancing economic growth and competitiveness; regulating responsible resource development; and developing, attracting and retaining a skilled workforce. By bringing together the main functions associated with economic development, the Government of Saskatchewan can achieve better alignment and co-ordination between:

- The government's economic development policies and programs for the whole province;
- Resource sector development, which is driving much of the province's growth; and
- Labour market development, which is critical for ensuring that growth opportunities are realized.

The ministry maintains relationships with a number of agencies important to the growth agenda, such as Innovation Saskatchewan, Tourism Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC), the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission, and the Global Transportation Hub.

Ministry employees provide services and programs through its main offices in Regina and Saskatoon and through regional offices across the province.

Progress in 2014-15

Government Goal: Sustaining growth and opportunities for Saskatchewan people

Strategy – INCREASE INVESTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

Results

Attract primary resource development, value-added and supply chain investment, and employment in the sectors of life sciences/biomass, agricultural value-added, oil, gas, mining, manufacturing and forestry through:

- Leading/supporting sector development and investment attraction missions;
- Facilitating business-to-business discussions on Saskatchewan growth opportunities; and
- Hosting foreign delegate information sessions.

- The Ministry of the Economy met its goal of achieving eight to 12 investment attraction "wins." The ministry's efforts contributed to 12 successful projects, representing approximately $495 million in investment. Through business retention/expansion work with companies in the province and targeted investment attraction work out of province, the ministry maintains a project pipeline to identify and qualify leads and identify project opportunities.
- The ministry completed 36 investment attraction missions to 11 countries including the United States, China, India, Japan, Canada and six countries in Europe. Missions like these promote Saskatchewan investment opportunities and are an important ongoing activity in achieving investment goals and bringing new business to the province.
- There are a number of ways that the ministry facilitated business-to-business discussions in 2014-15. These interactions can benefit local companies by introducing them to potential clients, suppliers or business partners. Activities that resulted in business-to-business discussions include sector development and investment attraction missions, ministry/industry collaborations like the Corporate Procurement Committee meetings and the accompanying supplier open house events, the Mining Supply Chain Forum and the first annual Agri-Value Workshop, as well as ongoing contact with businesses.
- The ministry hosted 81 incoming company and investment attraction missions to link potential investors to opportunities in Saskatchewan.

Identify supply chain linkages to Saskatchewan businesses, manufacturers and processors.

- The ministry continued its ongoing efforts to help local suppliers become more integrated into the supply chain of mining and oil and gas companies. Activities focused on providing support for the Saskatchewan Industrial and Mining Suppliers Association and organizing and supporting several industry events, including the sixth annual Mining Supply Chain Forum, the ninth annual Manufacturing Week, the first annual Agri-value Workshop, the Global Petroleum Show and four Corporate Procurement Committee meetings (Swift Current, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon).

Promote Saskatchewan as the place of opportunity for jobs, families, tourism and investors, both nationally and internationally, via the continuation of the Feeling Good awareness campaign.

- The ministry continued sponsorship of a national advertising campaign, featuring the Sheepdogs' song *Feeling Good*, to promote the province as a great place to live, work, invest and visit. The campaign included television ads on CFL and NHL broadcasts and online ads. A third-party survey, commissioned in December 2014, showed that the campaign was effective. Skilled tradespeople and professionals in Ontario, Alberta and Atlantic Canada who responded to the survey

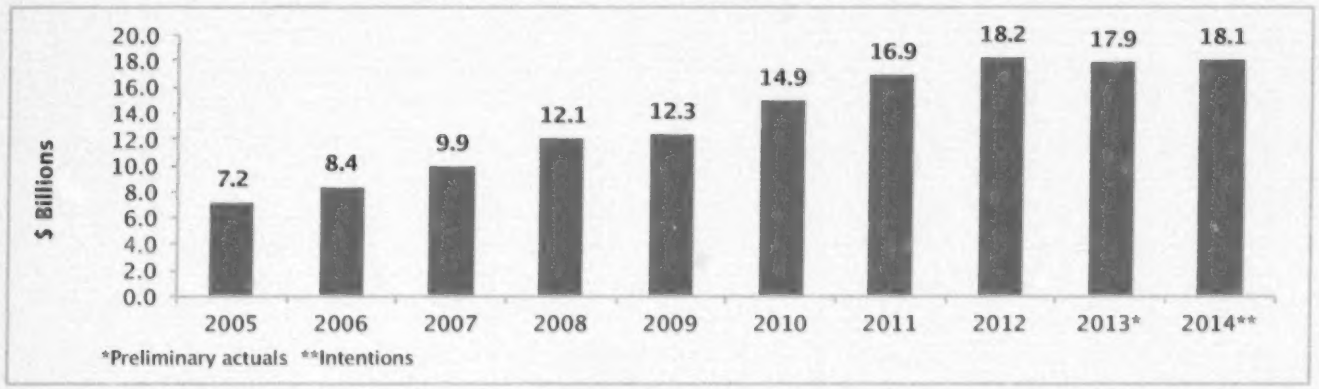
demonstrated high rates of recall (61 per cent among Alberta tradespeople and 48 per cent among Ontario tradespeople). Those tradespeople who recalled the ads were more likely to consider moving to Saskatchewan for work. The campaign drove 189,221 visitors to the ThinkSask.ca website. The ministry achieved 6,954 likes on the Saskatchewan Facebook page and 148,868 engagements, much of this traffic driven by the campaign's sponsored Facebook posts.

Enhance outreach efforts with clients, stakeholders and the public.

- The ministry entered a partnership with Canada's top job search website, Workopolis, to create a Saskatchewan sub-channel on the site, educating job seekers about living and working in Saskatchewan, and connecting them to currently available positions.
- The ministry conducted a marketing/engagement campaign from September 2014 to March 2015 to educate employers about the opportunity to use the Canada-Saskatchewan Job Grant (CSJG) to train current and potential employees for skills needed in the workplace. The campaign included the distribution of fact sheets at career and business trade fairs, e-blasts to stakeholder associations, online ads and insertions in business publications.

Performance Measures

Private Investment in Saskatchewan



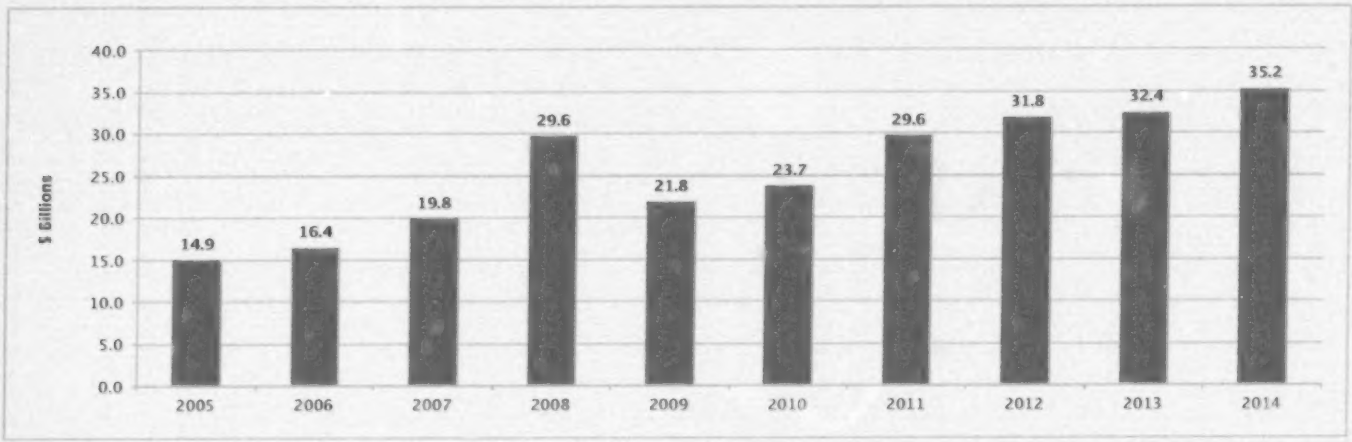
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 029-0005

This measure captures private investment in non-residential construction, as well as investments in leasing, purchasing and installing machinery and equipment. Capital investment plans indicate management views of future prospects for their industry and reflect, to a certain degree, the level of satisfaction with the provincial business environment. The recent fall in the price of oil prompted Statistics Canada to recalculate its estimates, and has delayed release of the 2015 investment intentions data. As a result, there is no update to report since last year.

Private capital investment in Saskatchewan has grown strongly in recent years; only Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta had higher growth rates than Saskatchewan. In all three provinces, mining and oil and gas are the driving forces behind private capital investment growth rates.

Commodity prices play a large role in investment decisions and are a significant risk factor in whether or not Saskatchewan can achieve its investment targets. Saskatchewan will be challenged to maintain the current level of investment once the announced mines and mine expansions are completed over the next two or three years. The ministry can facilitate investment by working to reduce regulatory barriers and streamlining administrative procedures that can cause delays in investment projects.

Saskatchewan Total Exports



Source: Industry Canada, Trade Data Online

Saskatchewan is the most export-oriented province in one of the most export-oriented countries in the world. The value of Saskatchewan's international exports grew from $14.9 billion in 2005 to $35.2 billion in 2014, which represents 136 per cent growth in a 10-year period. The Saskatchewan Plan for Growth targets an increase to $60 billion by 2020.

Commodity prices have a significant influence on the value of Saskatchewan's exports. With record oil production in 2014, export volumes were very high, but because the low price of oil had a dampening effect on the value of exports, the increase in this metric was not as great as it might have otherwise been. Insufficient pipeline capacity also depresses the price that Saskatchewan crude oil receives in North American markets. Exports in 2014 were further impacted by the railroad bottlenecks in the late winter and spring that kept grain from a record harvest from being moved expeditiously to port. These situations highlight the critical importance to Saskatchewan's economy of having smoothly functioning, efficient transportation infrastructure.

Strategy – CREATE A SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Results

Ensure effective, relevant and efficient regulations across government by implementing red tape reduction measures.

- The Government of Saskatchewan initiated standardized practices to review regulatory impact assessments across government.
- Government reports annually on all red tape reduction efforts as part of its commitment under *The Regulatory Modernization and Accountability Act*. Red tape reduction efforts reduce or eliminate unnecessary regulatory requirements, while maintaining the protections that the regulations are designed to provide.

Maintain the government's schedule of annual regulatory reviews.

- The Red Tape Reduction Action Plan was approved in 2014, and has three main components: the review of all business-related regulations at a minimum of once every 10 years; using a regulatory impact assessment process when creating or amending regulations; and the creation of a Regulatory Information Database that acts as a central repository for all regulation-related information.
- In its initial year, regulatory review efforts focused on introducing ministries, agencies and Crown corporations (MACs) to the new regulatory impact assessment tools and processes, and providing training. Because of the implementation focus this year, the annual review target was not met.
- Training sessions have been offered to over 70 staff from MACs across government on the policies and processes required to implement the Red Tape Reduction Action Plan.
- All MACs have since revised their 10-year review schedule, and a complete review of all business-related regulations over a 10-year period is still on target.

Modernize business systems that affect the oil and gas industry to take advantage of new technologies.

- The Ministry of the Economy formally opened the virtual doors of the Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) to the oil and gas industry in September 2014 by introducing limited business functionality to pilot the system.
- The final build of IRIS will benefit industry from a processing perspective by enabling them to meet the various regulatory requirements of three separate ministries through a single-window service for well applications, thereby saving time and money.
- Enhancements developed this year for oil and gas data capture systems will allow better tracking and monitoring of different types of field operations, and will facilitate the future implementation of an enhanced production audit program.

Ensure royalty and taxation structures remain fair, stable and competitive.

- Saskatchewan continued to provide fair, stable and competitive crude oil and natural gas Crown royalty and freehold production tax (royalty/tax) structures. Royalty/tax structures are a key considerations for oil and gas companies when deciding where and how much to invest. The Fraser Institute's annual Global Petroleum Survey ranked Saskatchewan as the third most attractive place in the world for the oil and gas industry. Saskatchewan set new records in 2014 for upstream crude oil-related investment ($6 billion), employment (36,100), production (188.1 million barrels), horizontal wells drilled (2,840) and total wells drilled (3,657).
- Fiscal regimes for the mining industry were monitored and adjusted to ensure competitiveness and continued investment in mineral exploration and development. Saskatchewan competes against other Canadian and other countries' mineral industries for finite investment dollars, which requires competitive fiscal regimes,

balanced with a fair return for the development of Saskatchewan's non-renewable resources. According to the Fraser Institute's Survey of Mining Companies: 2014, Saskatchewan was ranked as the most attractive jurisdiction for mining investment in Canada, and the second most attractive jurisdiction in the world, thanks in part to a competitive tax regime and transparent government policies.

Continue a progressive and competitive framework for mineral and petroleum and natural gas rights management.

- Work on the petroleum tenure Process Renewal and Infrastructure Management Enhancement (PRIME) project continued on time and on budget, with the goal of providing the oil and gas industry with online self-service capabilities, the elimination of nuisance fees, a stable and reliable electronic tenure registry system, and modernized oil and gas regulations. Given that both Alberta and British Columbia manage their oil and gas tenure electronically, it is critical that Saskatchewan provides comparable electronic administration of tenure. Indications at this stage of development are extremely encouraging that expectations will be met or exceeded for the planned release in the fall of 2015.
- The Saskatchewan-Industry Petroleum Tenure Advisory Committee (SK-IPTAC), comprised of representatives from the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), the Explorers and Producers Association of Canada (EPAC), Canadian Association of Petroleum Landmen (CAPL), the Canadian Association of Petroleum Land Administration (CAPLA) and Saskatchewan Headquartered Oil Producers (SHOP), met twice to discuss oil and gas tenure issues. Similar to Alberta and British Columbia's tenure-industry advisory committees, SK-IPTAC provides a forum for the discussion of issues and the alignment of opportunities that ensure Saskatchewan's oil and gas tenure framework is attractive and competitive. Topics discussed this year included proposed regulatory changes, the PRIME project, fees, addendum agreements, non-producing well reviews, Crown-acquired leases and land sale bidding.
- Improvements and enhancements were made to ensure efficient operation of the Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan (MARS) system. In its 29 months in operation, MARS automation has saved industry an average $30,000 per disposition in the system, resulting in approximately $60 million in total industry savings and reducing ministry workload by over 6,000 person hours.

Ensure forest industry development and regulations foster a business climate for a globally competitive forestry sector.

- The ministry introduced a new universal and dynamic timber royalty regime based on sound economic principles, production costs, market prices, input from industry and consultation with various government ministries. Changes will help to ensure the ongoing competitiveness of Saskatchewan's forest industry, which contributes to a diversified economy and strong labour market.
- Amendments to *The Forest Resources Management Regulations* were approved by Cabinet in May 2014, and the new royalty regime was implemented on July 1, 2014.

Establish a Manufacturing Centre of Excellence, in partnership with the Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters and the Saskatchewan Manufacturing Council, to promote productivity improvement, workforce development and innovation.

- The Manufacturing Centre of Excellence is now operational with a focus on productivity improvement, innovation and workforce development for the Saskatchewan manufacturing sector. As one of Saskatchewan's fastest growing industries, these services will help Saskatchewan manufacturers continue to be successful within Canada and abroad.

Support the coordination of economic development and labour development activities to ensure a sufficient supply of skilled labour to support growth and encourage investment.

- The ministry improved the tracking of employability outcomes for over 15,000 clients through the development of an Outcomes-based Contract Management process to oversee more than 400 contracts.

Performance Measures

CFIB Red Tape Reduction Report Card

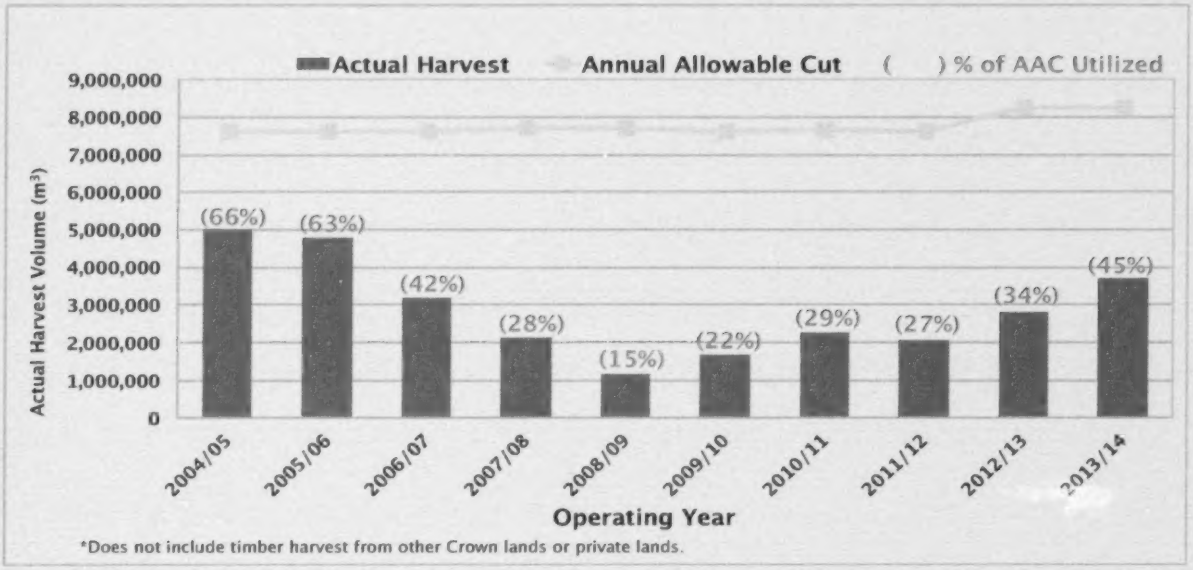
Jurisdiction	2014 Grade	2015 Grade
British Columbia	A	A
Québec	B+	B+
Ontario	B	B+
Saskatchewan	**B**	**B**
Newfoundland and Labrador	C+	C
Prince Edward Island	D+	D+
Alberta	D	D
Manitoba	D-	D
Nova Scotia	C-	D-
New Brunswick	B	N/A

Source: Canadian Federation of Independent Business

The Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) evaluates progress made by governments in Canada to ensure they are accountable for the regulatory burden they impose on individuals and businesses. The CFIB's evaluation criteria include political leadership and commitment to a red tape reduction agenda, public accountability, constraints on regulators (such as red tape reduction targets) and whether or not there is a legislated commitment to red tape reduction.

Saskatchewan was the second of four provinces to have passed legislation relating to red tape reduction. At the beginning of 2014, the government approved the Red Tape Reduction Action Plan, demonstrating a serious commitment to regulatory review, which earned Saskatchewan a B grade in the 2015 CFIB Red Tape Reduction Report Card.

Provincial Forest Timber Harvest



Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest Service

The annual allowable cut (AAC) is the maximum amount of timber that can be harvested each year. The AAC is determined by balancing ecological, social and economic factors, with the goal of ensuring long-term forest sustainability. The Ministry of Environment determines the AAC, but the forest industry determines the percentage of the AAC harvested based on a number of market-based factors, including global forest products demand and related prices. This measurement is for the provincial forest only and does not include timber harvested from Crown Agricultural Lands or private lands.

Saskatchewan's primary forest industry is commodity-based and highly susceptible to international market volatility. Forest products prices fell dramatically prior to the global recession in 2008, largely due to the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the United States, which began to impact the Canadian forest industry in late 2006. The net effect of these two circumstances, combined with a continued high Canadian dollar, resulted in the worst economic downturn in Canada's forest products sector in history, lasting from 2007 to 2012.

New global and domestic market opportunities for Saskatchewan's forestry sector are positively influencing its turnaround and transformation, including over $500 million in new investments over the next two years. If the Asian economy remains strong and the United States economy continues to improve, the province could be harvesting record levels of timber and producing record levels of forest products by 2016.

Programs in forestry development are designed to facilitate the re-emergence of the forestry sector, including a long-term transition to a highly competitive, value-added industry. By monitoring the amount of timber harvested each year, the ministry is able to gauge the success of its programs. External factors can heavily influence the success of this measure, including reliance upon the United States housing market, the Canada-United States Softwood Lumber Agreement and global demand for forest products.

Strategy – INCREASE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SASKATCHEWAN

Results

Support implementation of a northern business strategy.

- The Ministry of the Economy supported the development of the online Northern Business Directory and 42 northern community profiles for investment attraction purposes.
- The ministry continued implementing a Mineral Competitiveness Strategy for Saskatchewan's northern region to explore business networks as a tool to support First Nations, Métis and northern participation in procurement opportunities.

Promote Saskatchewan's opportunities for entrepreneurs to youth.

- Provided financial support to third party delivery agents to increase entrepreneurship awareness and skills to youth throughout the province. This includes support for Junior Achievement (JA) of Saskatchewan for their rural expansion and Business Excellence program, supporting the Canadian Youth Business Foundation mentorship program and supporting the provincial Lemonade Day.

Increase entrepreneurial investment in communities through the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP) Entrepreneur Category.

- The SINP nominated 250 entrepreneurs and farmers in 2014-15. The total proposed investment by these nominees is $65.9 million, an increase of $19.4 million over the previous year.
- Investments made in Saskatchewan by SINP nominees (entrepreneur and farmer) in 2014-15 were $27.3 million, an increase of $4.5 million over the previous year.
- The SINP Entrepreneur Category received several enhancements this year:
  - The minimum required investment was raised in order to increase investment and economic development.
  - An online application processing system was introduced to enhance processing efficiencies.
  - The eligibility points test was updated so that top points are earned for skills and qualities that best support active investment in Saskatchewan's key economic sectors.
  - The new Expression of Interest processing model for candidates supports faster processing times by ensuring that only candidates who meet minimum program criteria are eligible for assessment. Applicants are also prioritized for processing based on their points score, which supports the nomination of individuals with the best chance for successful business establishment.
  - Introduction of a two-stage nomination process now requires approved applicants to successfully establish their business before nomination and permanent residency, which strengthens program integrity and ensures that Saskatchewan-nominated entrepreneurs have fulfilled their commitment to the province.

Strategy – MAXIMIZE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FOR FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS AND NORTHERNERS

Results

Connect First Nations, Métis and northern businesses and communities to industry opportunities through:

- Supporting the expansion of the Aboriginal Business Match (ABM) into Saskatchewan;
- Supporting First Nations, Métis and northerners' participation in business and industry networks; and

– Increasing the impact of the Aboriginal Business Directory.

- The Government of Saskatchewan partnered with Raven Events and Communications to host its first ABM event in Saskatchewan in June 2014. An extensive post-event evaluation found a 97 per cent approval rating. All delegates surveyed reported making new business contacts, and 58 per cent reported making a business deal.
- By supporting the EMPOWER Program, a program focused on First Nations and Métis business development, the Ministry of the Economy contributed to the start-up success of 20 unique businesses across Saskatchewan.
- The ministry formed a business network of mining and exploration companies to improve opportunities for northern people in northern procurement.
- The ministry organized the 2nd Annual Northern Opportunities Forum, which provided networking opportunities for northern businesses, and profiled opportunities in mining and forestry to over 100 in attendance.
- A business retention and expansion initiative was undertaken with the communities of La Ronge, Air Ronge and Lac La Ronge Indian Band to identify opportunities for enhanced business competitiveness.
- In response to the Joint Task Force recommendation that government fund driver education training for Saskatchewan students attending First Nations schools, the Government of Saskatchewan, in partnership with SGI, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation, developed and hosted workshops to promote entrepreneur opportunities in the contracting of driver's education programming. Approximately 40 potential entrepreneurs in Prince Albert, La Ronge, Fort Qu'Appelle, Nipawin, Meadow Lake and Yorkton attended the workshops.

Work in partnership with the forestry industry and northern communities to support the re-emergence of the forestry industry by fostering innovation and new product development, including value-added processing.

- The ministry continues to manage Long-Term Resource Agreements with North West Communities Wood Products, Agency Chiefs Tribal Council and Montreal Lake Business Ventures, who together receive $1.51 million on an annual basis through the agreements.

Support implementation of the Consultation Policy Framework to provide guidelines on the engagement of First Nations and Métis in mineral development.

- The Ministry of the Economy participated in an inter-ministry working group that released a guidebook for resource industries in November 2013 called the Proponent Handbook. The handbook provides guidance on engaging with First Nations and Métis communities and information about government's duty to consult in an effort to engage more First Nations and Métis people and businesses in the resource industries. In 2014-15, the Ministry of Government Relations featured the handbook in presentations to the Saskatchewan Mining Association and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. The handbook was also shared with a range of industry clients through daily business interactions. Feedback on the handbook from industry has been very positive.

Strategy – INCREASE RESOURCE PRODUCTION AND REGULATE AND MANAGE INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

Results

Enhance regulatory services to provide proper oversight in a timely manner.

- Average well licensing turnaround time for standard well licence applications improved from 1.9 days in 2013-14 to 1.6 days in 2014-15.

- Average turnaround times for technical approvals related to horizontal wells increased from 12.3 days in 2013-14 to 15.8 days in 2014-15 due to increasing volumes (8 per cent increase) and complexity (7 per cent increase) of horizontal well applications, coupled with operational pressures.
- The Ministry of the Economy developed a clear and defined application process to ensure consistent reviews, and implemented filing of submissions by email for technical applications to ensure timely reviews and notification of decisions. Applications for drilling horizontal wells submitted for technical review were up 8 per cent over the previous year, with 3,865 applications approved and 191 rejected. In total, over 4,231 technical applications were reviewed. Although 3,865 horizontal well applications were approved, 2,840 horizontal wells were drilled, as it is common for companies to apply for more horizontal well applications than they intend to drill.
- Besides horizontal wells, technical reviews include evaluation of applications for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) projects, unitizations, waterfloods, reduced spacing, gas plants, disposal wells, gas storage caverns, waste disposal caverns, off-target wells and comminglements. There was over a 3 per cent decrease in these applications processed from the previous year.
- Auditing of annual reporting requirements was increased to provide value information to be used for future technical reviews. A total of 123 annual waterflood and EOR project progress reports were received and reviewed.
- The ministry implemented a scanning project to provide more timely access to historical records of off-target well approvals not stored on the main well files. The content of the files are scanned and uploaded to the well file. This year, just over 2,200 have been processed, with just over 3,000 files remaining.
- The ministry completed its annual review and publication of Saskatchewan's oil and natural gas reserves.

Encourage new minerals and petroleum resource discoveries through dissemination of geosciences information.

- The Saskatchewan Geological Survey produces and disseminates high-quality, readily accessible geoscience data to encourage and facilitate exploration and development of Saskatchewan's mineral and oil and gas resources. This includes developing web-accessible maps and reports from ongoing work in areas of mineral potential in northern Saskatchewan (economy.gov.sk.ca/geopub), and producing the "Prospect Saskatchewan" series of oil and gas informational brochures that highlight prospective areas in the province as identified by staff geologists.

Work with the petroleum industry to develop new technology which will increase production, lower costs, improve efficiency and reduce environmental impacts.

- The ministry approved seven projects under the Saskatchewan Petroleum Research Incentive program. These projects will allow the participating oil and gas operators to claim $17 million in credits against royalties that would otherwise be payable. In order for the operators to claim the full allotment of royalty credits, they must first have made expenditures of at least $56.5 million on the approved projects. The project applicants have estimated that their total expenditures on these projects will be $87.3 million. The seven projects include enhanced oil recovery pilot projects and first-time application of new and innovative technology.

Encourage industry to develop new and innovative technology to improve recovery and encourage the full utilization of oil, gas, mineral and forest resources.

- In partnership with the ministry, Innovation Saskatchewan's $2.5 million Saskatchewan Advantage Innovation Fund was launched in 2013-14. To-date, $2.25 million has been committed to six enhanced oil recovery development projects. Development of these technologies is critical to sustaining or increasing production of Saskatchewan's oil resources. New wells in the Bakken oil fields, for example, are initially highly

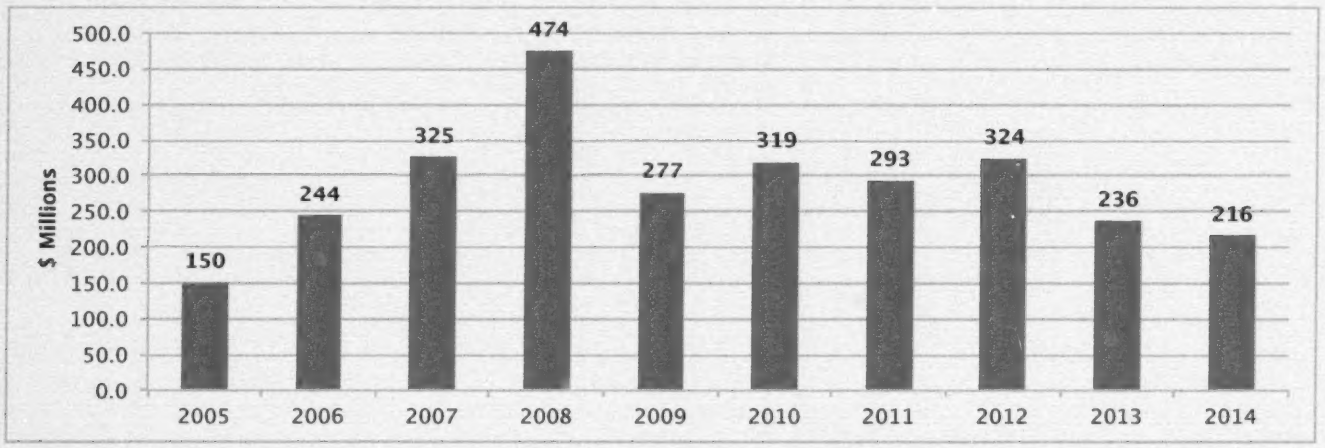
productive, but decline rapidly, often leaving 97 per cent of the original oil in place. Investing in enhanced oil recovery projects may lead to new extraction technologies, increasing productivity in existing wells.

Work with the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure, SaskPower, SaskEnergy and SaskTel to facilitate placement of infrastructure to support and accelerate resource development.

- The Ministry of the Economy works closely with the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure to ensure competitive infrastructure necessary to facilitate growth.
- The ministry continues to work closely with SaskPower to ensure competitive energy rates that are necessary to facilitate growth and develop renewable power generation opportunities, utilizing waste wood from forest products mills.

Performance Measures

Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration Expenditures



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Minerals, Lands and Resource Policy Division

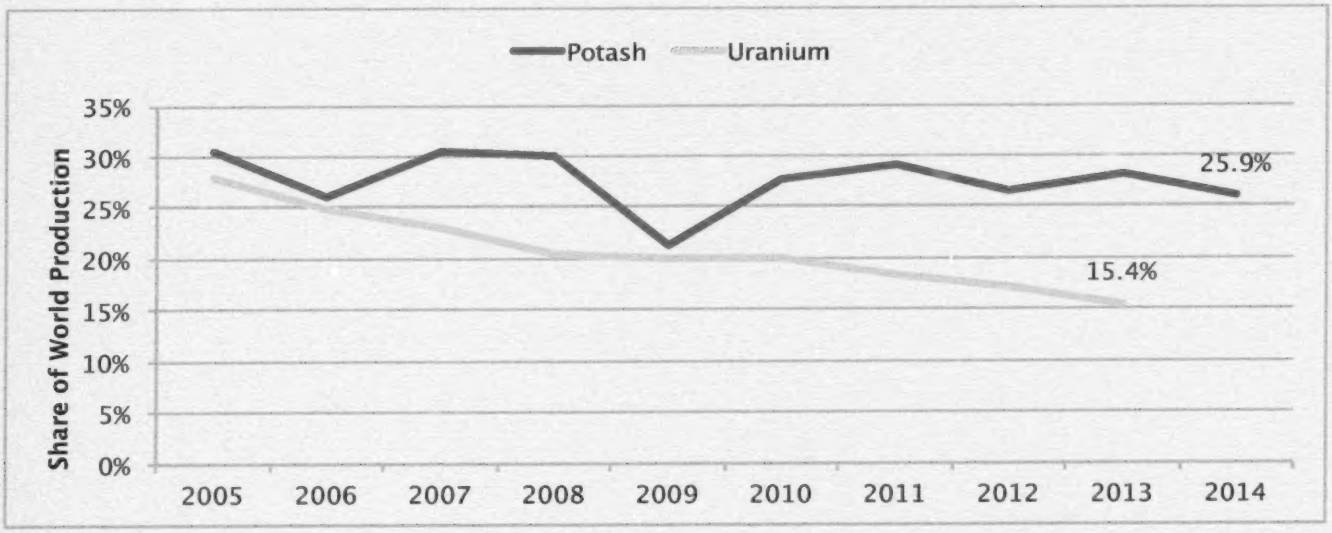
In 2014, companies spent about $216 million on mineral exploration projects in Saskatchewan. This is down slightly from the $236 million spent in 2013 and from expenditures of $324 million in 2012. The decline mirrors a sharp drop in exploration spending across Canada from $4.23 billion in 2011 to an estimated $1.93 billion in 2014. This decline is attributed to a significant downturn in global commodity markets. It is estimated that provincial exploration expenditures in 2015 will be about $238 million, supported by continued interest in uranium and potash projects.

Exploration is crucial to sustaining and growing the minerals and oil and gas sectors. Resource exploration also presents a variety of opportunities for direct employment and business development, particularly for more isolated northern regions of the province. As natural resources continue to deplete, new deposits must continually be explored for and discovered, to enable existing operations to continue to operate, and to ensure the viability of the sector through the growth and development of new mining and oil and gas operations. The exploration industry includes a variety of players, ranging from junior exploration companies to senior international corporations.

Exploration expenditures help gauge the health of the industry and indicate demand for Saskatchewan's mineral resources. They also allow for comparison against rival jurisdictions. According to a 2015 Natural Resources Canada preliminary survey of anticipated provincial and territorial mineral exploration spending, Saskatchewan will attract 15.7 per cent of national expenditures, ranking it fourth in Canada, behind Québec (19.6 per cent), Ontario (18.5 per cent) and British Columbia (17.3 per cent).

In the current climate, characterized by a dramatic decrease in spending on mineral exploration in Canada, Saskatchewan's growing share of national expenditures demonstrates that companies view the province as a stable, mining-friendly jurisdiction, with high mineral potential. This was echoed by a recent report from the Fraser Institute, which ranked Saskatchewan first in Canada and second out of 122 jurisdictions worldwide for mining investment attractiveness.

Saskatchewan Mineral Production as a Percentage of World Production



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Minerals, Lands and Resource Policy Division; World Nuclear Association; and Ux Consulting Company

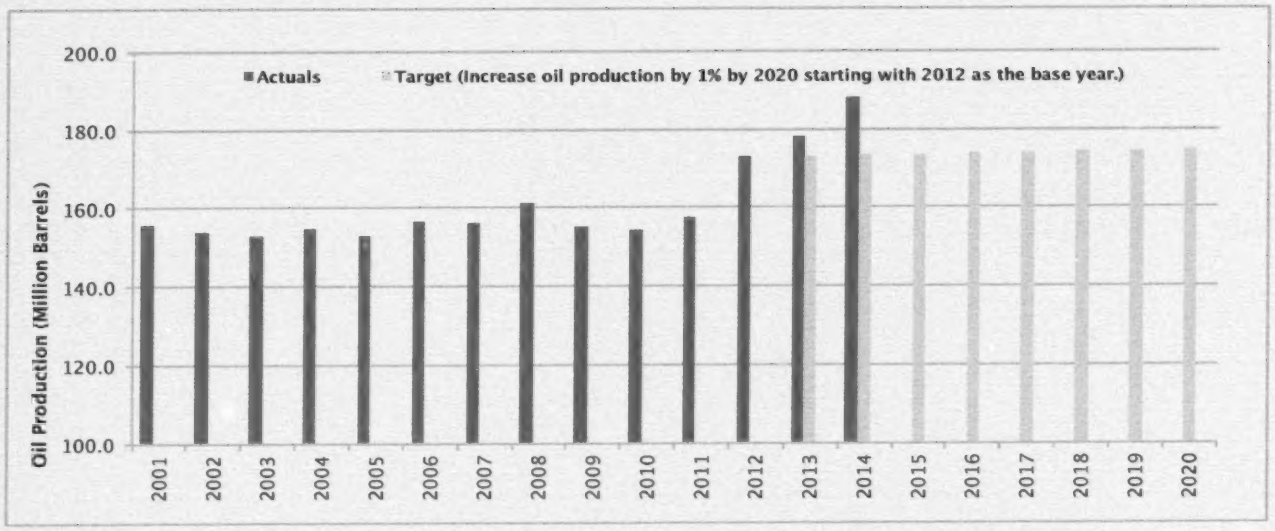
Saskatchewan's large and diverse mineral sector is comprised of three interrelated components: mineral exploration, mining and value-added activities. It is one of the most technologically advanced industries in the province. Production in the mineral sector is dominated by Saskatchewan's world-class deposits of potash and uranium.

The measure illustrates Saskatchewan's share of world production for these two commodities. Saskatchewan is currently the world leader in potash production and is the world's second largest uranium producer. Growing these shares represents new employment and economic opportunities for Saskatchewan's residents and assures the continued health of Saskatchewan's mining industry.

The Government of Saskatchewan has a moderate influence on this measure through a number of initiatives. As identified in the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth, maintaining a stable and competitive mineral royalty regime attracts investment and encourages development. The Government of Saskatchewan has also eliminated regulatory overlap and duplication, introduced the new Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan (MARS) online dispositioning system for acquiring land and has encouraged foreign investment into the mineral sector through participation in international trade missions.

Saskatchewan's mining industry is growing its world share of production in both potash and uranium. The potash industry is currently completing expansions that will substantially grow production capacity at each of the existing mines in the province. In addition, K+S Potash Canada is building Saskatchewan's first new greenfield potash mine in over 40 years. In uranium, the Cigar Lake mine began production in 2014 and will become the world's second largest uranium mine. There have also been many new uranium discoveries in the past 10 years, and there are several mines that may be developed as market conditions improve.

Saskatchewan Crude Oil Production



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Petroleum and Natural Gas Division

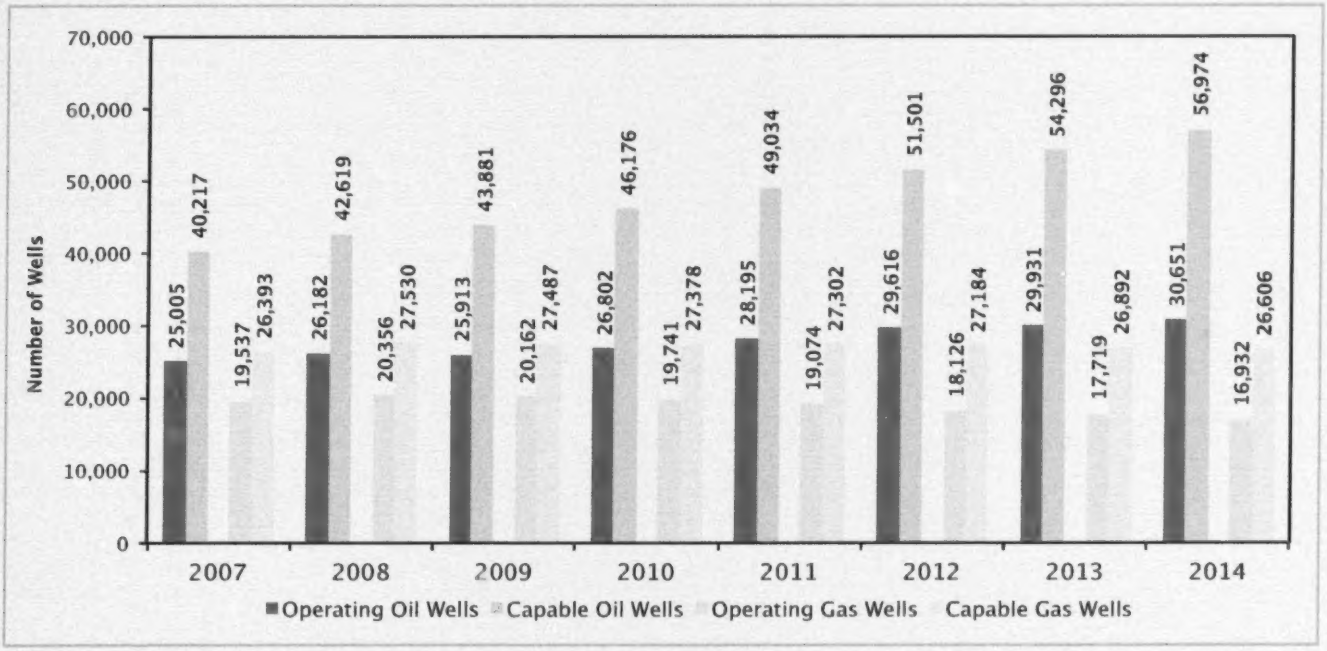
Oil production is a measure of the total volume of crude oil produced in the province in a given calendar year. It is one of the key measures in the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth.

It is also a measure of the success of government regulatory programs, fiscal and tenure policies and investment attraction. It is an important indicator of investment, employment and revenue, and the overall health of the oil industry in the province. It provides an indication of the total amount of information recorded, maintained and processed by the ministry. By monitoring oil production in the province, the ministry can gauge ongoing activity in the oil field, forecast and anticipate investment, employment and provincial revenues, and plan the human and financial resources the ministry will need to regulate the industry on an ongoing basis.

Oil production is influenced by many factors including geology, commodity prices, drilling and recovery techniques, fiscal structures, field infrastructure development and weather. Record oil production was recorded in 2014, as an all-time high in the number of horizontal oil wells were drilled within the province. Oil production in 2014 was 188.1 million barrels, which is well above the 2020 target of 174.7 million barrels, despite low oil prices in the later part of the year. Oil production levels have been climbing over the last three years, as production levels from newly drilled wells are more than offsetting the decline in production from existing wells. Given current market conditions, industry activity has slowed down and oil production in the first quarter of 2015 was down by approximately 13 per cent compared to the same period in 2014. Oil production levels are expected to temporarily decrease in the 2015-16 fiscal year.

Saskatchewan is the fifth largest oil producing jurisdiction in North America and the second largest oil producer in Canada, second only to Alberta. Crude oil production in the province was relatively flat from 2000 to 2011, averaging approximately 155 million barrels per year. However, as a result of the continued focus on growth and innovation in the province by both industry and government, industry responded with record oil production in each of the last three years.

Saskatchewan Capable and Operating Wells



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Petroleum and Natural Gas Division

The number of capable oil and gas wells in the province has increased from 56,584 wells in 2004 (not shown) to 83,580 wells in 2014, an increase of 47 per cent in 10 years. This provides a very good indication of how demands on the Ministry of the Economy have increased over the years.

Ministry officials monitor oil and gas wells in Saskatchewan because of the importance of this non-renewable resource to the provincial economy and the potential impact on public safety and the environment.

The ministry monitors various aspects of oil and gas well activity from a regulatory (operational, safety, environmental and conservation) and revenue (royalties, taxation and incentives) perspective. The number of capable oil and gas wells provides an indication of the increase in the amount of information recorded and maintained by the ministry about each well in the province. The information that is maintained includes well records, drilling information, well status, ownership, completion information, core analyses, pressure and fluid analyses, drill stem tests, logging surveys, casing details, geologic formation tops, oil, gas and water production levels, etc. for each well drilled under *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012*.

By monitoring the number of capable wells in Saskatchewan, the ministry is able to gauge ongoing oil and gas activities, forecast and anticipate provincial revenues, and plan the human and financial resources needed to regulate the industry.

Strategy – MANAGE RESOURCES TO ENSURE CONSERVATION, FAIRNESS, PUBLIC SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Results

Conduct follow-up assessments, inspections and enforcement activities of approved oil and gas projects, well and facility licences and pipeline projects to ensure resources conservation, environmental protection and public safety are being maintained.

- The Ministry of the Economy continued field inspections, audits and enforcement of licensed wells, facilities and pipelines with focus on compliance with resources conservation, environmental protection and public safety.
- In 2014-15, the ministry carried out 10,821 audits and inspections. Warnings were issued for 1,163 minor infractions. Serious violations can lead to sites being shut-in and sealed-in. In 2014-15, 48 facilities were shut-in due to results of investigations; 117 wells and 7 facilities were shut-in due to failing to meet key environmental protection legislative or regulatory obligations under the Licensee Liability Rating program.

Review and approve technical reports of mineral exploration activity submitted under regulation.

- The ministry continues administration of the Institutional Control Program, with review of site application queries and submissions, presentation of technical papers, completion and publication of annual operation and financial reports, and site and inspection reports as required.

Administer key regulatory programs to improve the quality of the environment.

- The ministry continued to administer Directives S-10 and S-20, which provide regulatory requirements to reduce air pollutant emissions and encourage the conservation of associated gas in Saskatchewan. The ministry has also significantly stepped up field inspections and enforcement processes aimed at targeting and eliminating oil and gas industry emissions and air pollutants in response to a rapidly expanding oil and gas industry.
- The Acknowledgment of Reclamation program oversees the end of life reclamation of oil and gas sites and also works with industry to ensure contaminated sites are remediated and reclaimed in a timely manner. The ministry continued to administer this program in order to minimize impacts to the environment.

Administer oil, gas and mine liability management and retirement programs such as the Institutional Control Program and the Orphan Well Program.

- This year, the unfunded liability of the oil and gas sector was reduced by an additional $5.2 million, through collection of security under the Licensee Liability Rating Program. The ministry also completed expenditures of approximately $1.8 million to clean up orphaned oil and gas wells and facilities using the industry-funded Oil and Gas Orphan Fund. These measures serve to protect the public from exposure to oil and gas industry liability.
- A consultant was engaged to complete inspections of the six sites accepted into the Institutional Control Program, as per the monitoring plan schedule. The sites have performed as expected, with some minor issues identified for continued review.
- Administration of the Orphan Well Program continues, and an annual report on its progress is available on the ministry website for public viewing.

Strategy – COLLECT A FAIR ECONOMIC RENT, BALANCED WITH STABILITY

Results

Ensure royalty structures reflect the value of commodities by regularly reviewing to ensure that they provide a balance between attracting investment while providing an appropriate return to provincial residents.

- Saskatchewan's crude oil and natural gas Crown royalty and freehold production tax (royalty/tax) structures are reviewed on a continual basis to ensure they remain competitive with other jurisdictions and provide an appropriate return to provincial residents. They are also reviewed to ensure they are sufficiently price sensitive to react to major swings in commodity prices. 2014 was a record year in Saskatchewan for upstream crude oil related investment, employment, production, horizontal wells drilled and total wells drilled. Oil-related revenue in 2014-15 is estimated to be approximately $1.5 billion, accounting for 10 per cent of total government revenues.

Implement an industry declaration process to enhance industry regulatory compliance with oil price determination and reporting processes.

- A new program called the enhanced valuation audit program (EVAP) was implemented in 2014 to help ensure industry is using the proper prices and applying the appropriate deductions when determining the price of oil used to value the Crown's royalty/tax share of oil. EVAP was developed in response to recent changes in the oil valuation information submitted by industry and in an effort to update, modernize and improve the entire oil price validation process. A total of 25 companies representing over 70 per cent of total provincial production, and approximately $1 billion in royalty/tax revenue, submitted EVAP declarations in 2014.

Government Goal: Meeting the challenges of growth

Strategy – DEVELOP THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS OF SASKATCHEWAN PEOPLE

Results

Increase the province's future labour supply through developing the skills of under-represented groups.

- Adult Basic Education training capacity was increased by 700, to 8,580 seats.
- The Government of Saskatchewan invested $11.02 million to create 3,786 training opportunities to help persons with disabilities prepare for and attain employment.
- The ministry negotiated the Targeted Initiative for Older Workers federal-provincial agreement to help unemployed workers, age 55 to 64, to return to work.

Support the government's overall approach to eliminating the education and employment gaps for First Nations and Métis people, including First Nations students moving off-reserve.

- In 2014-15, the ministry invested $5.2 million to deliver 65 Adult Basic Education programs to First Nations people living on-reserve.
- The ministry worked with Aboriginal organizations and federal partners to strengthen access to information, services and supports for First Nations and Métis people to transition to school, work and new communities. This included initiating pilots in three cities to support over 600 First Nations and Métis individuals in their transition from northern or reserve communities into training or jobs in urban centres.

Pursue five new training initiatives in partnership with employers, First Nations and post-secondary institutions.

- The ministry developed several initiatives through partnerships:
  - In partnership with the Sunrise Health Region, the Government of Saskatchewan provided $200,000 for the Continuing Care Assistant Program in Kamsack that will see 12 trainees from three First Nation communities;
  - Kitsaki Management, a well-established First Nations-owned corporation in northern Saskatchewan, and the Government of Saskatchewan partnered to provide 17 workers with Utility Tree Worker certification for jobs with the company.
  - In partnership with Flatstone Construction, a First Nations-owned company, and the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies, the Government of Saskatchewan contributed $54,000 for a concrete forming program for 14 participants. They are now employed with Flatstone, B.E.G. 4 Construction and Backwoods Construction.
  - Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation and the Government of Saskatchewan co-funded heavy equipment operator and safety training for 10 band members, leading directly to jobs with NEC Conklin, Stand East Limited, Boucher and CIVEO.
  - A new rural program called "Bridge into Health Care Careers," has been initiated in partnership with the Saskatoon Health Region, the local college and surrounding First Nations in the Wadena area to assist up to 18 participants in training for entry level jobs in a health care setting. The targeted positions are Environmental Services Worker, Food Service and Maintenance Worker.

Eliminate the October 2012 wait list for Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs by the end of the government's current term, including an additional 700 seats in 2014-15.

- An investment by the ministry of $2.093 million added 700 ABE training opportunities, bringing total capacity to 8,580 seats.
- Access to ABE programs has been improved through alternative delivery methods such as online and distance delivery options for ABE learners.

Support training institutions in documenting and responding to the demand for GED and ABE throughout the province.

- Off-site access to ABE was improved by providing funding for online ABE programming ($0.3 million) and ABE-Essential Skills for the Workplace (ABE-ESWP) programming ($2.5 million).

Improve employment outcomes and skills matching for adults through an expansion of demand-driven labour market programs that address the needs of employers.

- The training needs of 770 individuals and 145 unique employers were supported through the Canada-Saskatchewan Job Grant.
- The ministry worked with companies in the mineral sector to develop tailored programming. Training providers like the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies and Parkland College, for example, have designed and delivered pre-mining programs in collaboration with potash companies.

Add 300 additional apprenticeship spaces in the province.

- An additional $1 million was provided to add 300 training opportunities, which increased apprenticeshipseats in technical training to 6,700.
- The seat utilization rate in 2013-14 was 98 per cent, based on a five-year rolling average.

Continue to offer a "Talent Team" approach to address the short-term and long-term workforce needs of large capital infrastructure projects.

- The ministry provided advice to employers about labour supply options.
- Talent Teams are a service concept that helps employers stay informed about their labour supply options within Saskatchewan, across Canada and around the world.

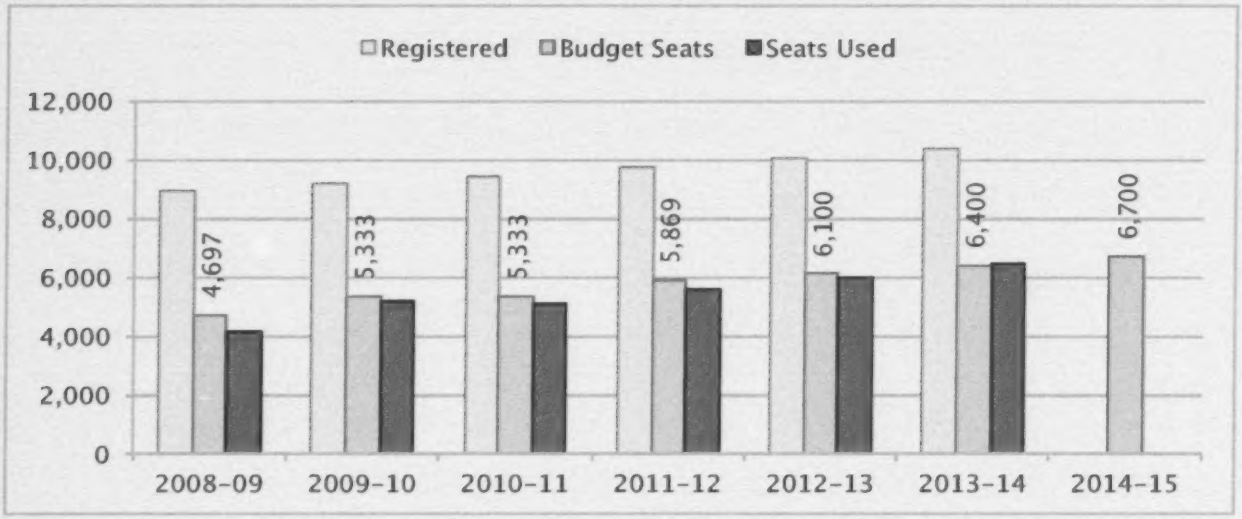
- Talent Teams work with employers to identify their needs and present them with solutions for workforce attraction, development and retention.

Support training and development of post- secondary and graduate students by hiring students to work under the mentorship of ministry professionals on summer field and office projects and by providing research grants to support graduate thesis projects.

- In 2014-15, a total of 134 post-secondary students worked for the ministry on terms of varying lengths, which was equivalent to 54 full-time equivalent positions.
- The ministry supports the training and development of undergraduate and graduate students in geoscience programs at the University of Regina and University of Saskatchewan, as well as the Mine Training and Research Institute at Northlands College in La Ronge.

Performance Measures

Apprenticeship Training Seats



Source: Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission

The Government of Saskatchewan recognizes the key role apprenticeship and trade certification plays in fostering economic growth, developing a skilled workforce and ensuring the ongoing competitiveness of our labour market. The 2014-15 budget allocated an additional $1 million in operating funding, for a total commitment of $22.2 million, which is a 78 per cent increase since 2007-08. This provided 6,700 apprentice training seats, an increase of 300 over the previous year and 76 per cent since 2007-08.

The investment in apprenticeship has been responsive to the demand for training as evidenced by the 27 per cent increase in registered apprentices since 2007-08. This growth rate ensures there are adequate numbers of apprentices available to participate in training as approximately 65 per cent of registered apprentices are available to attend training on an annual basis. In an effort to maximize return on investment in new training seats, processes have been implemented to improve the seat fill rate from 83.6 per cent in 2007-08 to 98.1 per cent in 2013-14.

Strategy – ATTRACT SKILLED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE WORKERS FROM ACROSS CANADA AND AROUND THE WORLD

Results

Create an online matching tool to better connect job seekers with job vacancies on the SaskJobs website.

- An improved job alert tool allows job seekers to create a user account and then automatically receive new job postings that match their profile.

Communicate and market job opportunities via social media, traditional media and recruitment events.

- SaskJobs received approximately 1.1 million visits per month.
- In 2014, Saskatchewan supported several domestic, national and international recruitment events.
- The Saskatchewan Jobs Facebook page generated 15,350 page views, and the number of followers (likes) increased from 6,979 to 12,761. The ministry responded to over 500 inquiries through the Facebook page.
- Visits to the Saskatchewan sub-channel on Workopolis reached 259,245 as of March 31, 2015.

Participate in national and international job fairs to support employers with recruitment.

- The Ministry of the Economy supported a number of domestic, national and international recruitment missions:
  - University of Regina Career Fair, Regina
  - University of Saskatchewan Career Exploration, Saskatoon
  - All Nations Job Fair, Regina
  - Skilled Migration International Workforce and Settlement Conference, Regina
  - Five overseas skilled labour recruitment events: Ireland/United Kingdom (2), France/Belgium, Mexico and Ireland/Poland. To date, these international events have resulted in the recruitment of 315 individuals.

Work with the Government of Canada to increase permanent immigration to Canada, including increasing the nomination allowance to the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP).

- The Government of Saskatchewan succeeded in advocating for the raising of the federal allocation for SINP nominees from 4,725 in 2014, to 5,500 nominees in 2015. The increase of 775 nominees will result in an additional 2,000 new immigrants to Saskatchewan, including spouses and dependants. In total, the 5,500 nominations made in 2015 will result in almost 14,000 newcomers immigrating to Saskatchewan throughout 2016-17, in addition to immigrants through federal immigration programs.
- As of September 30, 2014, approximately 9,200 new immigrants landed in Saskatchewan in 2014, with SINP nominees accounting for 76 per cent. Immigrants represented 69 per cent of labour force growth between 2009 and 2014.

Create a SaskJobs International website to better assist immigrant job seekers in finding employment in Saskatchewan.

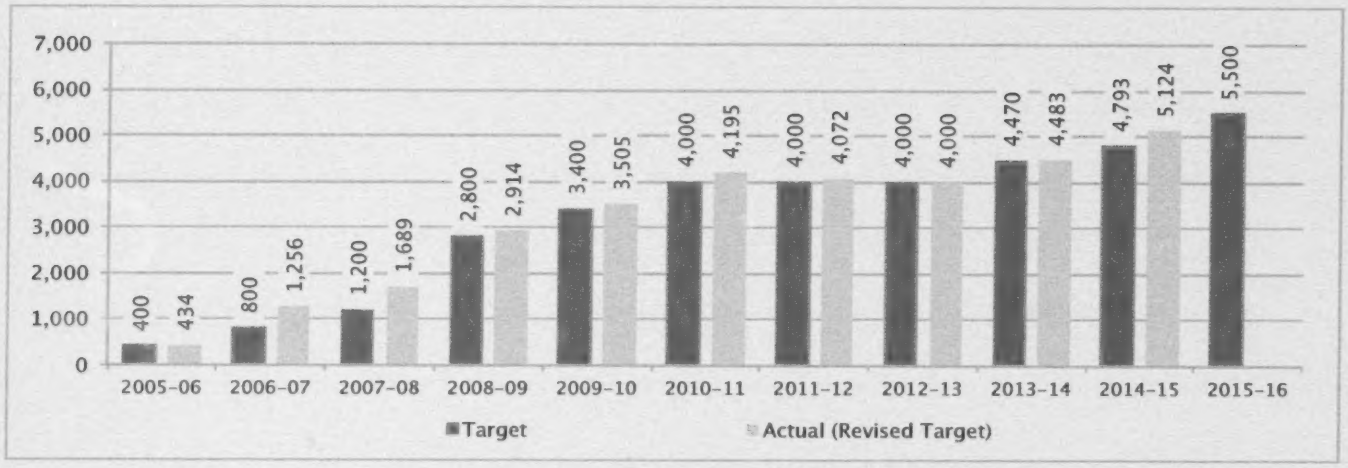
- The ministry gathered the business requirements for a SaskJobs International website, but the project was put on hold due to changes with SaskJobs and the national Job Bank.

Work with the Government of Canada to develop a new process to facilitate the timely arrival of temporary foreign workers to address acute, short-term labour needs.

- Saskatchewan supported the development of the new national Job Bank, which supports more streamlined recruitment by linking employers to foreign workers, if they cannot find Canadian workers to fill their labour needs.

Performance Measure

Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program Nominations



Source: Ministry of the Economy, SINP Oasis Database

The measure illustrates the number of foreign workers nominated by the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP) for permanent residency (to live, work and settle) in Saskatchewan. SINP data is collected by the Ministry of the Economy. The SINP has been allocated 5,500 nominations for 2015-16 by the federal government. This allocation may increase mid-year to redistribute available nominations that other provinces/territories will not use, which results in revised targets. The SINP works with employers and community stakeholders to facilitate the immigration of skilled workers and entrepreneurs and their families by linking them with employment and economic development opportunities.

This work supports the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth key target of 60,000 more workers in Saskatchewan by 2020 to ensure sustained economic growth. There are many factors that influence the number of nominations issued by the SINP, which impact immigration rates to the province. These factors include the nomination target approved by the federal government, as well as local labour demand, applicants' qualifications and overall awareness of the SINP. SINP nominations have increased by 1,080 per cent since 2005-06 due primarily to strong labour market demand and increased use of the SINP by Saskatchewan employers.

The 4,793 nominees/nominations in 2014-15 refer to the principal applicant; however, nominees bring their spouses and dependent children on the same application. The average SINP nominee family size is 2.5 people. Consequently, the SINP contributes to Saskatchewan's population target as well as labour market targets.

Strategy - RETAIN KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLED WORKERS IN SASKATCHEWAN WORKPLACES AND COMMUNITIES

Results

Provide Rapid Response services to ensure employers and workers impacted by production slowdown or layoffs are aware of the programs and services available for transition and decision-making.

- In 2014-15, the Ministry of the Economy provided Rapid Response services to 52 employers and 2,667 workers impacted by layoffs and production slowdowns, helping them access the programs and services needed to get back into the labour market quickly.

Work with partners to provide quality and timely access to career development information that supports the labour market decisions of youth and adults.

- Stakeholders were engaged in the development and launch of the comprehensive career development website Saskcareers.ca. The website is a "one-stop" Saskatchewan-specific career development website that connects job seekers, youth, parents, educators and career practitioners to information about emerging occupations and careers in the Saskatchewan labour market.

Facilitate improvements in school-to-work transition.

- The ministry initiated pilots in three cities, in partnership with Aboriginal organizations and federal partners, for First Nations and Métis individuals in transition from northern or reserve communities into training or jobs in urban centres.
- The ministry initiated discussions with Aboriginal partners to expand access to mobile career and job connection services in First Nations communities.

Develop "welcoming communities" to attract and retain workers from other provinces and from around the world.

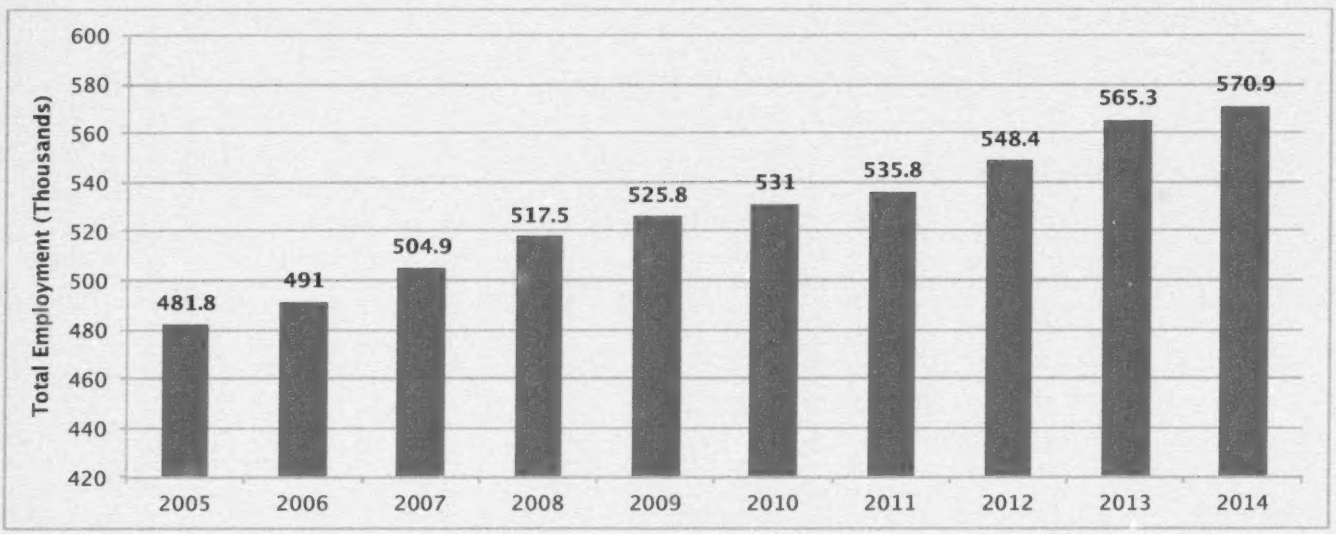
- The ministry worked with other levels of government, provincial ministries and other stakeholders to ensure that targeted settlement services and mainstream services are accessible and receptive to newcomers.
- The 11 Regional Newcomer Gateways connected newcomers to services they needed to settle and integrate into their new communities, with more than 29,000 service interactions in 2014-15.
- A new program that supports goals related to building welcoming communities was developed in 2014-15 and will be rolled out in 2015-16.

Increase settlement support services, such as language training, to assist in the attraction and retention of new Canadians to Saskatchewan.

- The ministry introduced Stage 2 English pilot projects, resulting in an additional 192 learning spaces to assist immigrants with settlement and workplace integration. This brings the total number of provincially funded spaces for English as a Second Language learners in Saskatchewan to 1,510. These new pilots provide language instruction for intermediate level learners.
- The ministry implemented enhancements to the Saskatchewan Immigration Portal related to the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program online application and settlement information. The portal had 5.5 million page views in 2014-15, accounting for 72 per cent of all page views for the Ministry of the Economy's website since October 1, 2014.
- The ministry worked with service provider organizations to provide more than 29,000 service interactions to support newcomers settling in Saskatchewan.

Performance Measure

Annual Employment Level



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 282-0002

Employment is a key outcome of government's labour market development activities. These activities range from primary, secondary and post-secondary education, to adult training and employment support services. Continued progress in labour market development is a shared responsibility involving co-ordination between industry, employers, labour unions, post-secondary institutions, other levels of government and workers. Employment growth reflects the success of this co-ordinated approach.

The ability of the province to maintain its economic momentum will hinge on ensuring that there is an adequate supply of workers, that the workforce has the right skills to match demand, and that all individuals are given the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the province's prosperity. In the 10-year period since 2005, Saskatchewan's total employment has grown by 18.5 per cent, rising from 481,800 to 570,900. Since the Saskatchewan Plan for Growth goal to increase employment by 60,000 people was introduced in 2012, employment has grown by over 22,000. Saskatchewan is on pace to meet or exceed this goal.

Continued employment growth is expected to continue in Saskatchewan over the medium term. Over the five-year period 2013-17, an estimated 94,500 employment opportunities are expected to arise, of which approximately 35,000 will result from economic expansion and another 59,500 from attrition (mortality and retirements).

The above measure reflects total annual employment for Saskatchewan people living off-reserve, based on Statistic Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey.

Government Goal: Delivering Responsive and Responsible Government

Strategy – OPTIMIZE REVENUES AND FOSTER A CULTURE OF CUSTOMER SERVICE

Results

Ensure timely and optimal collection of resource revenues.

- The Ministry of the Economy collected revenues of $2.2 billion for the 2014-15 fiscal year.
- The ministry conducted 199 audits and reviews, with recoveries of $102 million. All audits and reviews were completed in a timely manner.
- Recoveries for the completed audits and reviews are optimal and are an increase from previous years.

Establish a service desk.

- In the fall of 2014, the Revenue and Corporate Services Division established a service desk for oil and gas royalty and tax billing, the newly launched Integrated Resource Information System, the Provincial Training Allowance and Saskatchewan Training Benefits overpayments, and the statements for all revenue administered by the ministry.
- Since its inception to the end of the 2014-15 fiscal year, 2,237 client events were logged as a result of client inquiries received by email or telephone.

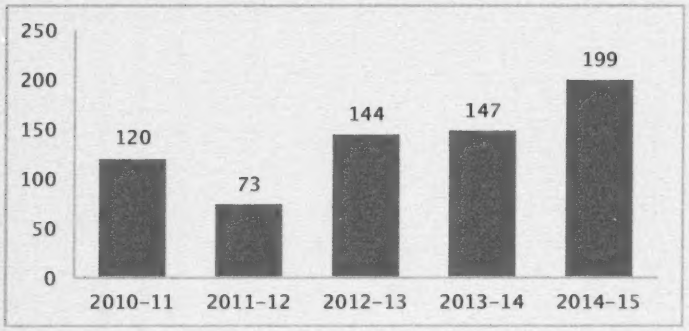
Use available financial programs to respond to business's capital needs.

- The Labour-sponsored Venture Capital Corporation program raised $78 million from 24,137 investors in 2014-15. This resulted in 51 investments of $41.6 million into 24 separate companies. Provincial tax credits issued totalled $15.5 million.
- *The Labour-sponsored Venture Capital Corporation Regulations, 2015* were approved to include a requirement that a percentage of a pool fund's net capital investments must include a prescribed percentage into innovation-type investments. The prescribed percentages are 15 per cent for 2014-15, 20 per cent for 2015-16, and 25 per cent for 2016-17 and subsequent years.
- The Small Business Loans Association (SBLA) program issued 211 new loans from 158 active SBLAs for $3.3 million in 2014-15.
- The SBLA program was terminated in the 2015-16 budget due to a continual decline in loan numbers. In the past 10 years, loan numbers have declined by 67 per cent. Existing loans in the program will continue to be collected under the original loan agreements and will take up to five years to collect. The Government of Saskatchewan prefers broad-based tax cuts rather than financial support for individual businesses. On July 1, 2011, the government lowered the provincial small business tax rate from 4.5 per cent to 2.0 per cent, and is committed to lowering the general corporate income tax rate from the current 12 per cent to 10 per cent when fiscal circumstances permit. Saskatchewan maintains one of the lowest tax rates among provinces for small and medium sized businesses.
- In 2014-15, junior exploration companies planned $39.4 million of exploration activities that will result in less than $500,000 in tax credits to eligible Saskatchewan residents under The Mineral Exploration Tax Credit Program.

- The Ethanol Fuel Program paid $8 million to six fuel distributors in 2014-15. Ethanol production in 2014 totalled 303 million litres. This program was phased out over three years, with the final termination on March 31, 2015.
  - *The Ethanol Fuel (General) Regulations, 2015* were approved to ensure that fuel distributors continue to be required to purchase 30 per cent of their ethanol requirements from small Saskatchewan producers. Ethanol producers are considered small producers if they produce 25 million litres per year or less. This requirement will be in place until March 31, 2020. Saskatchewan currently has three small ethanol producers and two large ethanol producers for a total annual ethanol production over 303 million litres.
- The Renewable Diesel Program has paid $1.65 million to one renewable diesel producer in the province. This is a result of 12.99 million litres of renewable diesel produced in the province in the 2014-15 fiscal year.

Performance Measures

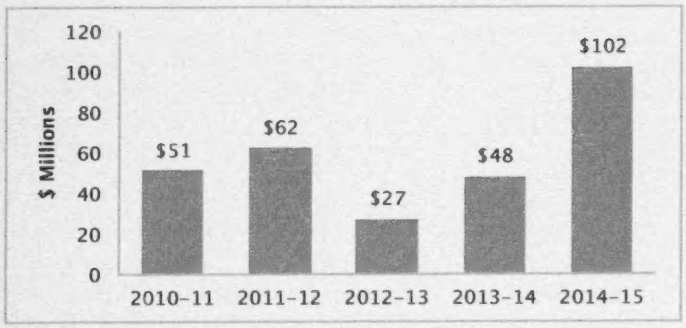
Number of Audits and Reviews Completed



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Revenue and Financial Services

"Uncollectible Revenues" was previously used as a performance measure and has been replaced by "Number of Audits and Reviews Completed" and "Total Revenue Assessed and Collected". These are better measures of performance as it is only through the audit and review process that this unreported revenue was identified and recovered.

Total Revenue Assessed and Collected

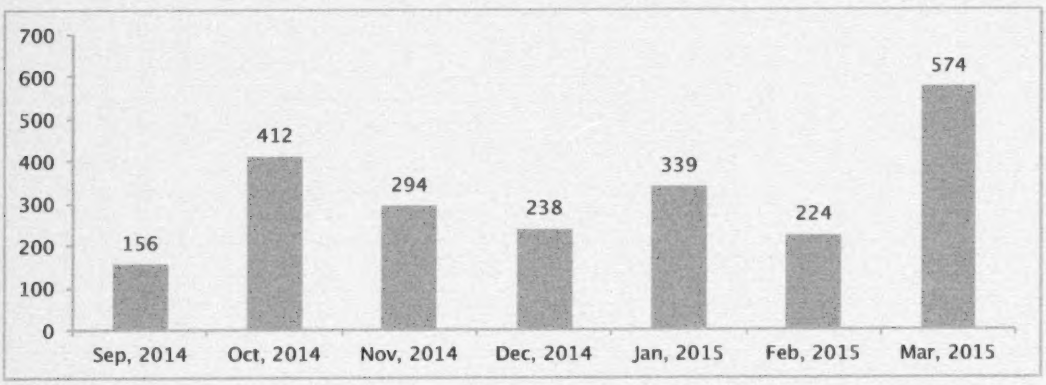


Source: Ministry of the Economy, Revenue and Financial Services

The Ministry of the Economy, on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, ensures the timely and optimal recovery and collection of resource revenues and other programs administered by the ministry.

The ministry takes action to achieve an acceptable level of assurance that all revenues to which the province is entitled are properly determined and reflected in the accounting records, and that the amounts owing are paid. In order to achieve an acceptable level of assurance, the potential risks are evaluated, auditing and monitoring processes and procedures are established, and human and technical resources are utilized to mitigate those risks. The ministry assesses the adequacy of these processes, procedures and resources on an ongoing basis and enhances them as it deems necessary. The client groups affected by these programs are the mining and oil and gas sectors, as well as corporations and individuals associated with other programs administered by the ministry.

Number of Service Desk Client Events



Source: Ministry of the Economy, Revenue and Financial Services

The primary role of the service desk is to manage, co-ordinate and resolve client inquires as quickly as possible, and to ensure that no customer request is lost, forgotten or ignored. The service desk manages a number of inquiries relating to the mining and oil and gas sectors, as well as corporations and individuals associated with other programs administered by the ministry. Examples would be questions related to such topics as billing, invoices, statements and administering security access.

2014-15 Financial Overview

Ministry of the Economy
2014-15 Budget vs. Actual Expense Variance Report
By Subvote and Subprogram

Summary of Expenditures

The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram, as per the structure for the Ministry of the Economy. Variance explanations are provided for individual variances that are greater than $100,000. The ministry has a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) staff complement of 576.0 FTEs in 2014-15.

	In thousands of dollars				
Subvote/Subprogram	Actual Expenditures 2013-14	Estimate 2014-15	Actual Expenditures 2014-15	Variance Over/(Under) 2014-15	
EC01 Central Management and Services					
Minister's Salary (Statutory)	95	96	96	-	
Executive Management	1,506	1,471	1,260	(211)	1
Central Services	25,014	28,106	21,882	(6,224)	2
Accommodation Services	8,941	9,640	9,818	178	3
Surface Rights Arbitration Board	148	169	143	(26)	
EC01 Central Management and Services Total	**35,704**	**39,482**	**33,199**	**(6,283)**	
EC06 Minerals, Lands and Resource Policy					
Mineral and Energy Policy	2,328	2,584	1,754	(830)	1
Energy Sector Initiatives	558	-	-	-	
Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC)	2,300	-	-	-	
Lands and Mineral Tenure	2,137	1,628	1,772	144	4
Saskatchewan Geological Survey	4,472	4,527	4,250	(277)	1
Forestry Development	756	852	718	(134)	1
Remediation of Contaminated Sites	-	5,300	12,300	7,000	5
EC06 Minerals, Lands and Resource Policy Total	**12,551**	**14,891**	**20,794**	**5,903**	
EC05 Petroleum and Natural Gas Total	**12,038**	**11,942**	**13,702**	**1,760**	**6**
EC04 Revenue and Corporate Services					
Operational Support	4,511	5,046	3,978	(1,068)	7
Small Business Loans Association - Concessionary Allowance	-	267	236	(31)	
Small Business Loans Association - Loan Loss Provision	-	480	479	(1)	
Ethanol Fuel Tax Rebate	16,533	8,000	8,000	-	
Renewable Diesel Program	1,099	1,800	1,662	(138)	8
Northern Development Fund Grant Program	129	-	-	-	
EC04 Revenue and Corporate Services Total	**22,272**	**15,593**	**14,355**	**(1,238)**	

Subvote/Subprogram	Actual Expenditures 2013-14	Estimate 2014-15	Actual Expenditures 2014-15	Variance Over/(Under) 2014-15	
	In thousands of dollars				
EC12 Economic Development					
Operational Support	8,675	9,961	8,721	(1,240)	9
Saskatchewan and Trade Export Partnership	3,150	3,386	3,386	-	
EC12 Economic Development Total	**11,825**	**13,347**	**12,107**	**(1,240)**	
EC14 Tourism Saskatchewan Total	**15,172**	**16,172**	**16,172**	**-**	
EC13 Labour Market Development					
Operational Support	16,029	17,495	17,302	(193)	10
Work Readiness - Youth and Skills Training	22,538	19,886	19,221	(665)	11
Work Readiness - Adult Basic Education	21,016	25,021	24,367	(654)	12
Work Readiness - Employment Development	25,759	25,294	25,375	81	
Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission	21,226	22,226	22,226	-	
Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities	11,776	9,941	11,018	1,077	13
Provincial Training Allowance (PTA)	28,752	31,017	29,125	(1,892)	14
Skills Training Benefits (STB)	5,804	6,657	5,159	(1,498)	15
Apprenticeship Training Allowance (ATA)	3,193	2,745	3,182	437	16
Immigration	7,665	8,853	6,898	(1,955)	17
EC13 Labour Market Development Total	**163,758**	**169,135**	**163,873**	**(5,262)**	
EC20 Performance and Strategic Initiatives	**-**	**1,144**	**1,061**	**(83)**	
Total Appropriation	**273,320**	**281,706**	**275,263**	**(6,443)**	
Remediation of Contaminated Sites	0	(5,300)	(5,300)	(0)	
Capital Asset Acquisition	(5,755)	(7,860)	(8,443)	(583)	18
Capital Asset Amortization	2,998	3,013	3,145	132	19
Total Expense	**270,563**	**271,559**	**264,665**	**(6,894)**	

Variance Explanations (Amounts greater than $100K):

1. General operating and vacancy savings and expenditure restraint measures.
2. General operating and vacancy savings and expenditure restraint measures. $1.3 million (M) savings offset for Petrinex costs in Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG), $2M savings used to offset the remediation of contaminated sites (Lorado).
3. Over expenditure related to the implementation of the Ministry's Accommodation Plan to meet the Treasury Board directive of 18.6m2/FTE to reduce footprint density.
4. Pressure related to the delayed Scurry Trust Interest payments.
5. Increase related to Lorado site remediation requirement (Lorado).
6. Salary pressures and costs relating to Petrinex offset by general operating savings.
7. General operating and vacancy savings and expenditure restraint measures.
8. General program underutilization.
9. General operating and vacancy savings and expenditure restraint measures.
10. General operating and vacancy savings.
11. General program underutilization (Older Worker Program) offset by pressures realized in Trades and Skills Centres.
12. Decrease in program utilization.
13. Higher than anticipated utilization of the program.
14. Savings as a result the changing demographic of the student population.
15. Savings as a result the changing demographic of the student population.
16. Increase for expected training seats offset by under expenditure in STB.
17. Savings due to underutilization and expenditure restraint measures.
18. Increased project costs for the Process Renewal and Infrastructure Management Enhancement (PRIME) Capital Project and capital projects tied to the Ministry's Accommodation Plan and purchases of operating equipment.
19. Increase related to capital projects moving from work in progress to completion, in addition to a small increase for purchased operating equipment.

Summary of Revenues

The Ministry of the Economy collects revenues on behalf of the government from the production and sale of Saskatchewan's energy and mineral resources, the sale of Crown mineral rights, federal-provincial cost sharing labour market programs and other associated taxes, services and fees.

All revenue collected is deposited in the General Revenue Fund. A summary of the ministry's 2014-15 budgeted revenue compared to actual revenue is presented below. Variance explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than $3.0 million.

The ministry's actual revenue for 2014-15 was $2.226 billion, a decrease of $116.1 million below the 2014-15 budget estimates.

Summary of Revenues (In Thousands of Dollars) Revenue Category	2014-15 Budget	2014-15 Actual	Variance Over/(Under)	
Non-Renewable Resource Revenue				
Oil	1,564,100	1,279,138	(284,962)	1
Crown Land Sales	99,200	164,894	65,694	2
Natural Gas	16,500	18,781	2,281	
Potash	397,000	546,253	149,253	3
Uranium	137,805	101,640	(36,165)	4
Other Minerals	30,695	29,283	(1,412)	
Total Non-Renewable Resources	**2,245,300**	**2,139,989**	**(105,311)**	
Transfers From The Federal Government				
Federal-Provincial Cost Sharing Programs	13,171	13,243	72	
Labour Market Development Agreement	37,625	37,625	0	
Other Revenue	5,824	6,829	1,005	
Total Transfers From The Federal Government	**56,620**	**57,697**	**1,077**	
Other Own-Source Revenue				
Mineral Rights Tax	8,500	8,792	292	
Sales, Services and Service Fees	27,011	2,775	(24,236)	5
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	4,164	16,291	12,127	6
Total Other Own-Source Revenue	**39,675**	**27,858**	**(11,817)**	
Total Revenue Ministry of the Economy	**2,341,595**	**2,225,544**	**(116,051)**	

Variance Explanations (Amounts greater than $100K):

1. Decreased oil revenues of $284.9 million (M) was due to a $13.77 US/bbl decrease in the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price and a decrease of 1.0 per cent in the average royalty/tax rate.
2. Increased bonus bid revenue of $65.7M was due to the April and August land sales that each generated $31 million more than the original 6-sale average forecast.
3. Increased potash revenue of $149.3M was due to higher potash list prices, decreases in total royalties, increases in sales volumes, and increased capital spending due to mine expansions; offset by a decrease in excess credit deductions and decreases in operating costs and capital depreciation rates.
4. Decreased uranium revenue of $36.2M was due to lower sales volumes, lower realized sales prices and increased deduction of operating costs offset by decreased capital deductions.
5. Decreased sales, services and service fees primarily attributed to a $24.1M decrease in Treaty Land Entitlement revenue due to large decreases in oil and gas production volumes on Federal Treaty Land Entitlement properties.
6. Increased casual revenue of $11.7 million is due to a federal receivable related to the Gunnar Mine clean-up, offset by a significant decline in forfeitures of Entrepreneur Immigration deposits.

For More Information

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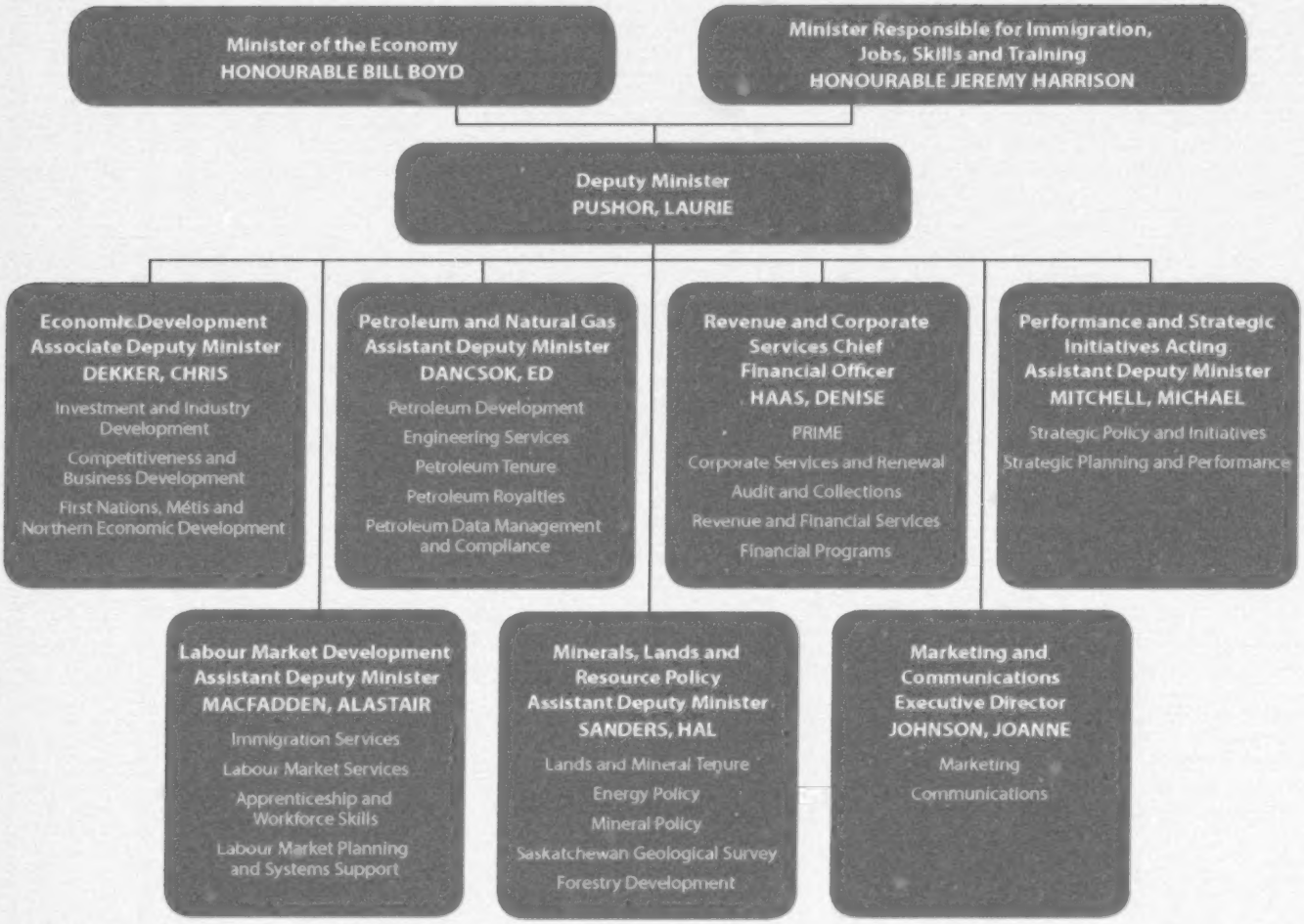
Appendix A

Internal Organization Chart as of March 31, 2015



Appendix B

Legislative Responsibilities (2014-15)

The ministry derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from a number of Acts and Regulations under those Acts. Acts currently assigned to the Minister of the Economy are:

THE AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION ACT but only with respect to: • Sections 7 and 7.1, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Agriculture; and • Section 9.2, which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADE CERTIFICATION ACT, 1999 • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission Regulations, 2003
THE CULTURE AND RECREATION ACT, 1993 • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport, the Minister Responsible for the Provincial Capital Commission and the Minister Responsible for Tourism Saskatchewan
THE ECONOMIC AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACT • Except clause 8(a), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport and the Minister Responsible for Tourism Saskatchewan • Except clause 8(b), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport • Except clauses 8(c) and 9(1)(h) and subsection 9(3), which are assigned to the Minister of Central Services • Except clause 9(1)(d), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Agriculture except clause 9(1)(e), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport
The Northern Economic Development Regulations
The Small Business Loans Association Program Regulations
THE EDUCATION ACT, 1995 • Only with respect to Subsection 3(1), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of Education, the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE ENTERPRISE SASKATCHEWAN ACT
The Enterprise Saskatchewan Regulations
THE ETHANOL FUEL ACT
The Ethanol Fuel (General) Regulations
THE FOREIGN WORKER RECRUITMENT AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES ACT • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Foreign Worker Recruitment and Immigration Services Regulations
THE GLOBAL TRANSPORATION HUB AUTHORITY ACT
THE HUMAN RESOURCES, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT ACT • Only with respect to subsection 4(2) and section 4.01, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE INDIAN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS ACT • Only with respect to Clause 7(b), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for First Nations, Métis and Northern Affairs

THE INNOVATION SASKATCHEWAN ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Innovation
THE LABOUR-SPONSORED VENTURE CAPITAL CORPORATIONS ACT
The Labour-sponsored Venture Capital Corporations Regulations
THE MULTICULTURALISM ACT
• Only with respect to clauses 4(g) and (h), which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training and the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport
THE NATURAL RESOURCES ACT
Only with respect to:
• *The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Regulations*; and
• Clauses 4(1)(g) and 23(b) to (d), as those provisions relate to *The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Regulations*
The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Regulations
THE NORTHERN AFFAIRS ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for First Nations, Métis and Northern Affairs
THE NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT
THE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Advanced Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training, except section 5, clauses 15(2)(a), (c), (d), (e), (i) and (j) and section 17, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
• Except *The Training Program Regulations*, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy the Minister of Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training, but with respect to the Minister of Education, only as these regulations relate to the literacy programs
The Training Programs Regulations
THE REGULATORY MODERNIZATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT
The Regulatory Modernization and Accountability Regulations
THE RENEWABLE DIESEL ACT
The Renewable Diesel Regulations
THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE RURAL AFFAIRS ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Government Relations except with respect to clauses 7(a), (d) and (e) and 9(e), which are jointly assigned to the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Government Relations and the Minister of the Economy
THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Government Relations
THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT
• Only with respect to sections 5, 6, 7 and 20 as they relate to innovation and research, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister Responsible for Innovation and the Minister of Health
THE TOURISM SASKATCHEWAN ACT
• Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Tourism Saskatchewan

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ACT *[FORMERLY THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION ACT]*
The Employment Program Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Ethanol Fuel (Grants) Regulations
The Ministry of the Economy Regulations
The Skills Training Benefit Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Training Allowance Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Program Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training

Acts currently assigned to the Minister of the Economy are:

THE CROWN MINERALS ACT
The Alkali Mining Regulations
The Battrum EOR Net Royalty Petroleum and Natural Gas Lease Regulations
The Bayhurst Viking Voluntary Gas Unit Regulations
The Coal Disposition Regulations, 1988
The Crown Mineral Royalty Regulations
The Crown Minerals Transfer Regulations, 2005
The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations, 2012
The Delayed Payment Charge Regulations, 1970
The Helium and Associated Gases Regulations
The Lease of Spaces Regulations
The Mineral Disposition Regulations, 1986
The Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations
The Mineral Trust Revestiture Regulations
The Oil Shale Regulations, 1964
The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, 1969
The Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range Permit Regulations, 1995
The Quarrying Regulations, 1957

Saskatchewan Regulation 270/69 – General Regulations (Tailings Disposal Area)
The Subsurface Mineral Regulations, 1960
The Subsurface Mineral Tenure Regulations
The Totnes Viking Gas Storage Royalty Regulations
The Weyburn Unit CO2 Crown Oil Royalty Regulations
THE ECONOMIC AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACT • Only with respect to clause 8(a), which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport and the Minister Responsible for Tourism Saskatchewan
THE ENERGY AND MINES ACT
The Mineral Exploration Incentive Regulations
THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1993 but only with respect to: • *The Petroleum Research Incentive Regulations*; and • Section 24, which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Finance as it relates to *The Petroleum Research Incentive Regulations*
The Petroleum Research Incentive Regulations
THE FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT • Only with respect to sections 5, 6 and 7 which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Environment
THE FREEHOLD OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION TAX ACT, 2010
The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 2012
The Recovered Crude Oil Tax Regulations, 2012
The Totnes Viking Gas Storage Freehold Production Tax Regulations
The Weyburn Unit CO2 Freehold Oil Production Tax Regulations
THE MINERAL RESOURCES ACT, 1985
The Mineral Exploration Tax Credit Regulations, 2014
The Seismic Exploration Regulations, 1999
The Subsurface Mineral Conservation Regulations
THE MINERAL TAXATION ACT, 1983
The Freehold Coal Production Tax Regulations
The Mineral Rights Tax Regulations, 1998
The Potash Production Tax Regulations
The Sodium Chloride Production Tax Regulations
THE OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION ACT
The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012

The Petroleum Registry and Electronic Documents Regulations
THE PIPELINES ACT, 1998
The Pipelines Regulations, 2000
THE RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL SITES ACT
The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Regulations
THE SURFACE RIGHTS ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION ACT
The Surface Rights Acquisition and Compensation Regulations

Acts and regulations currently assigned to the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training are:

THE AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION ACT • Only with respect to section 9.2, which is jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADE CERTIFICATION ACT, 1999 • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission Regulations, 2003
THE EDUCATION ACT, 1995 • Only with respect to Subsection 3(1), which is jointly assigned to the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training, the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Advanced Education and the Minister of Education
THE FOREIGN WORKER RECRUITMENT AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES ACT • Jointly assigned to the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training and the Minister of the Economy
The Foreign Worker Recruitment and Immigration Services Regulations
THE HUMAN RESOURCES, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT ACT • Only with respect to subsection 4(2) and section 4.01, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
THE MULTICULTURALISM ACT • Only with respect to clauses 4(g) and (h), which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training and the Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport
THE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING ACT • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister of Advanced Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training, except section 5, clauses 15(2)(a), (c), (d), (e), (i) and (j) and section 17, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training • Except *The Training Program Regulations*, which are jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy the Minister of Education and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training, but with respect to the Minister of Education, only as these regulations relate to the literacy programs
The Training Programs Regulations
THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ACT • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training

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The Skills Training Benefit Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Training Allowance Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of Advanced Education, the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Program Regulations • Jointly assigned to the Minister of the Economy and the Minister Responsible for Immigration, Jobs, Skills and Training